



Joint Lake Huron and Lake Michigan Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee Meeting

Established by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to improve and maintain fishery resources of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron through better communication and partnership.

Joint Lake Huron and Lake Michigan Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee Meeting
Tuesday April 16, 2013
Doherty Hotel
Clare Michigan
Approved

10:00 Meeting called to order by Co-chairs Frank Krist and Denny Grinold

Chair Grinold will handle the morning session. He apologized for being a little bleary eyed and tired as he was at the Governors Convention on tourism the night before. Catch and Cook received an award for the success of that program. 2013 Governor's Awards for Innovative Tourism Collaboration were presented at the April 14 - 16 Pure Michigan Governor's Conference on Tourism in Detroit. The awards were presented by the Michigan Travel Commission and the Tourism Industry Coalition of Michigan.

The Governor's Awards for Innovative Tourism Collaboration were created by the Michigan Travel Commission, in conjunction with the Governor's Office, to elevate the status of Michigan's tourism industry and to promote innovative collaboration as an effective, efficient and creative operating principle for the industry. The inaugural awards were presented at the 2009 annual Tourism Conference.

In the Experience Development & Presentation category, The ["Michigan Catch & Cook"](#) collaboration took the honors. This collaboration included six partners: the Michigan Charter Boat Association, the Michigan Restaurant Association, the Michigan Department of Agriculture & Rural Development, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the Michigan Sea Grant and the Michigan State University Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Anglers on the Great Lakes can set out on a charter boat in the morning and enjoy their fresh catch at a restaurant in the afternoon as a result of the collaboration of Michigan Catch and Cook. The program is an innovative and compelling experience that brings recreational fishing and the restaurant industry together – expanding the services offered to clients by charter boat fishing companies, generating new business for restaurants and promoting Michigan's Great Lakes. The concept of lake to plate has enhanced the visitor experience not just with the catch but with the anticipation of a great meal ahead. (source MDNR press release)

Chair Grinold made mention of the passing of Paul Wendler, a member of the Lake Huron committee, an Advisor to the GLFC, and a conservation advocate for the resources of the State. Also mentioned was the passing of charter Captain Ron Beyer a member of the Lake Huron Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee. They will be missed. Also recognized were Dr. Ken Merckel and wife in attendance after surviving a terrible car crash and intensive hospitalization. A voice that sounded like Jim Johnson indicated he (Ken) was now known as answering to "Lazarus." Chair indicated we were glad to have him back, seconded with a vigorous round of applause,

Attendees provided self- introductions and sign in sheets were circulated

Todd Grischke, Paul Jensen, Chuck Pistis, Steve Lepeak, Ken Merckel, Lenore Merckel, Jack Nobel, Jerry Lawrence, Bud Donnelly, John Robertson, Jim Bedford, Jim Vander Mass, Dennis Eade, Tom Hamilton, Bill Winowiecki, Jim DeClerck, Ed Retherford, Jim Johnson, Julie Shafto, Judy Ogden, Mollie Mahoney, Keith Kompoltowicz, Brandon Schroeder, Rick Kretschmar, Todd Kalish, Dennis Gulan, Larry Deslover, Craig Milkowski, Steve Huff, Wade Hamilton, Terry Walsh, Lance Campbell, Alan Siefert, Scott Carey, Jim Fenner, George Freeman, Bob Reider, Mark Tonello, Chris Hettinger, John Stegmeir, Terry Lyons, Jim Schram, Jay Wesley, Jim Dexter, Ken Lee, Keith Wils, Ron Westrate, John Schrouder, Jim Baker, Frank Krist, Dave Borgeson, Chip Klein, Ken Pletcher, Tom Keerl, John Dobis

Overview of State wide low water issues.—Todd Grischke

The topic affects both basins so this is the appropriate forum to hear the issues. There are many facets to the discussion so it will be broken into segments with different perspectives. The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) will give an overview of the hydrology and the permitting and funding process. Denny Grinold wearing his Waterways Commissioner hat will give a report on the Michigan initiative. Jim Dexter will provide information on the related fisheries issues.

USACE Chief of Watershed Hydrology Detroit District Keith Kompoltowicz was introduced by Todd. Keith provided an overview of the Great Lakes Basin (GLB). The GLB contains 20% of the world's fresh water and 90% of the US fresh water. Water management and flows are jointly managed by two countries thru agencies like the USACE here and Environment Canada. Six water level monitoring gauges are stationed around Lakes Michigan-Huron giving real time hydrological lake level readings. Gauges located in Ludington, Harbor Beach, Milwaukee, Mackinaw City maintained by NOAA and in Escalon and Tobermory by the Canadian Hydrological Service. In January water level was at 576.02 feet which was the lowest recorded since 1918. The top 1" of surface water on Lake Michigan-Huron represents 800 billion gallons. The hydrologic cycle was explained-- low levels in winter, increasing levels thru spring and summer, and declines beginning in the fall. Evaporation rates typically exceed inflows from precipitation and runoff. If a theoretical inflow of 100" of water is received on the Michigan-Huron basin --evaporation will take away 32"---St. Clair river diversion takes 57"---Chicago Waterway (CAWS) will divert 1". Largest outflow without question is the water flowing under the Blue Water Bridge at Port Huron. Forecast predicts that we should see movement away from the current record lows for the next year, with the precipitation being received. Not projecting returns to long term average levels thru 2015.

Chuck Pistis noted that the system took 4 years to recover in the 1960s, record lows to average levels.

Paul Jensen asked for clarification that the Lake St Clair diversion was the largest and was uncontrolled. Keith noted that the Chicago diversion was limited to 3200 cubic feet per second, no limits on St. Clair River.

Jim Johnson expectations about rise effects of more possible extreme storm events.

Jack Noble referenced a study by USGS that looked at the years from 1855 to present that detailed precipitation received and the effects of evaporation and diversions. Apparently recent precipitation has averaged an increase of 4.5 "over average levels. Despite increased precipitation, levels continue to drop and it was questioned if the change in the St. Clair River channel depth from 22 ft. to 27 ft. is part of the problem?

Keith explained that an earlier dredging program had authorized compensation works to slow water flow, however since at the time water levels were very high the logic of spending money to slow it down did not make sense. Episodic erosion during 1962 to 2000 has been attributed to a 3 to 5 inch decline in water levels. There is no on-going erosion since 2000; river bed is stable, probably because it has washed down to bedrock. There is a St. Clair River Compensation Study that determined that "speed bumps" could be installed that would slow the outflow. Keith believes that language exists to maintain the 27 ft. depth levels. USACE does have authority for compensation implementation, but congressional approval is needed for the dollars. Detroit District has sent the study report to Cincinnati, which agrees on compensation, Washington D.C. is still looking. Question was asked as to the cost for the compensation work; believe the answer was that no real costs had been determined. Jack related that a 10 year old acquaintance had asked why don't we just plug it up?

USACE Operations Project Manager Mollie Mahoney presented an overview of the scope of work that they are handling. There are 140 harbors in the mix -80 commercial -60 recreational. Lake Michigan harbors from New Buffalo to Muskegon benefitted from dollars appropriated for hurricane Sandy relief. Fiscal year budget 2014 (FY14) has more funding increases than those in 2013 budget. \$ 38 million dollars has been appropriated for the FY14 budget. USACE has allowed dredging deeper than projected project depths. There is an existing dredging requirement for the Great lakes of 3.3 million cubic yards annually just to handle sediment buildup. A backlog of dredging projects builds as the funding for the expanding dredging requirements does not

Contact phone numbers

Mollie Mahoney-Project Operations manager-313-226-2033

Dave Wright-Detroit District Operations manager-313-226-3573

Mike O Bryan-Great Lakes Navigation manager 313-226-6444
Marie Strum Business Line manager-313-226-6794

Todd Grischke asked how the 3.3 million cubic yards is factored into the plan for the future if that amount is used as the basis with the decrease in water levels.

Frank Krist asked if congress had released more dollars in the past? It was agreed that congress traditionally released larger budget amounts.

Chuck Pistis asked if an explanation of the “pecking order” concerning the harbors and how they get addressed could be clarified? Commercial harbors handling more than 1 million tons per year are the top priority. Coal fired power plants serviced only by water were mentioned second. Recreational harbors fall into the mix after that.

Jim Johnson asked if USACE operates any equipment? Reply was that all dredging is done by private contractors.

Question was asked of the cost per yard to dredge? Currently the dredge cost averages \$5.00 /\$6.00 per cubic yard for hydraulic dredging being pumped to adjacent beachfront or containment. If dredge spoil has to be moved upland the cost approaches \$20.00 per cubic yard. Environmental concerns have ultimately increased the cost of dredging.

Mentioned that dollars have been made available to address emergency shoaling situations, however these need to be tied to an emergency event. (Hurricane Sandy)

Michigan State Waterways Commission—Denny Grinold

Obvious connection between fishing / boating and the need for harbors and launch ramps. Statistics indicated that 90% of all Michigan registered boats are less than 26 ft. Aluminum hulls 46%-fiberglass 25% with 71% being open types. Currently there are 800,000 boats registered in Michigan. In 1947 the Waterways Commission was created and is made up of 7 members appointed by Governor. Members serve three year terms and typically meet 6 times annually ---unless you have a low water/dredging crisis which created the need for additional meetings. Waterways oversees 84 State run harbors and approximately 900 boating access sites.

Funding for Waterways comes partially from marine fuel taxes—2% is allocated from gasoline sales of which 80% goes to Waterways. A portion of Recreation Passport funds are also allocated, along with 51% of boat registration fees. It was discovered that no tax dollars are being received from marine diesel sales which will hopefully be addressed by the new transportation act.

The economic impact concerns of low water levels on communities and the economic implications prompted the generation of a survey of all State harbors. The response was 80% of those surveyed, which produced a target of \$20,961,070 required to address the needs of those responding. The Waterways Commission was able to produce \$9,461,000.00 from its Michigan Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund with the Governor and legislature allocating \$11,500,000.00 from the 2013 general Fund budget, as a supplemental.

Senator Levin was able to direct \$18 million out of the federal budget dollars allocated for hurricane Sandy relief of which \$5.5 million went to Michigan.

Michigan FY14 transportation package might begin to address future needs and other sources of funding.

Comments were made on the difficulty surrounding smaller communities with limited dollars utilizing the emergency funds. The needs to upfront fund engineering studies and the competitive bidding requirements were costly expenditures that required small communities to scramble to cover the costs before they could get reimbursed. Paul Petersen from the DNR was identified as the go to guy to solve these types of issues.

Next Waterways meeting 4/26/2013 Port Austin 9 AM.

Chuck Pistis asked where the \$5.5 million go's? A decision has not been made yet on how these dollars will be handled.

Paul Jensen related issues with the DEQ dissolving the Permit Consolidation Unit in Lansing and spreading the cases to district offices around the State. While the more local hands on approach should expedite the process, communication with USACE seems to be falling thru the cracks.

Judy Ogden asked how the prioritization of where or when dredging occurs happens? Port Sanilac harbor has shoals of 1.7 ft. off the boat launch ramp. Contacting DNR, specifically Paul Petersen seems again to be the answer. The focus is on both slips and ramps.

Harbor Beach /Harrisville thanked the commission and people involved to make it work.

Jim Johnson asked if any funding was designated for extending launch ramps? Not specifically, however could be made part of a project proposal.

John Robertson commented with money available it is best done locally—building those relationships will provide good benefits over time. However, it will take time!

USACE Hotline 800 493 6838

Keith Wils provided handouts on concerns with the Bays de Noc Walleye fishery and issues surrounding its' continuing viability.

Lunch Break

12:45 Fisheries Chief Jim Dexter

The low water /dredging focus brings another follow on issue—spawning closures stopping dredging from May 1 to June 30th or other time periods depending on location to protect larval fish. DEQ asked that the window requirement be dropped because of the large number of dredging projects. The Fisheries Division position was to leave the window in effect and review and evaluate requests on a per case basis. Jim indicated that requests would be approved for 2 to 3 week intervals not just across the board.

A new license fee proposal is underway—there were 4 versions of legislation. They were all well received with a lot of support for the package. The MCBA polled members and came back with a daily license fee proposal cost of \$10.00, instead of proposed \$15.00. A three day license (which would cover a weekend) is available for \$30.00. An all species license can be purchased for \$25.00. This license makes up 2/3 of the license sales dollars. New license package is projected to raise \$18 million across the board. Fisheries Div. share will be 5 to 5.5 million when implemented. The new program of grants is \$2.5 million spread over 10 grants for habitat projects. There is \$.5 million towards hatchery upgrades and enhancing facilities to raise different species effectively. The creel clerk program will receive \$2 million.

Strategic plan – in works for 15 months and is available on website. Tactical details of implementing each strategy in the plan are being developed.

Chuck Pistis asked about senior citizen licenses—the discount will continue.

Dennis Eade pointed out that the tactical plans should have stakeholder involvement. Dexter indicated that it was still a work in process.

Paul Jensen asked whether the new bill giving military and disabled free licenses would impact receiving Wallops Breaux dollars from the feds. Answer was no real apparent impact.

Chinook Stocking—Todd Kalish

Developing concerns with predator prey relationships basically caused by the declining forage (alewife) led to reevaluations of the Chinook program. A comprehensive collaborative relationship between stakeholders and managers developed an initiative to cut Salmon plants by 50% is being implemented. Lake Michigan formerly was planted with numbers ranging around 3.3 million Chinook salmon. The numbers stocked in Michigan waters will be reduced from 1,688,500 in 2012 to 558,500 in 2013. Michigan plants are actually being cut by 67/ 70 % because of the influence of higher natural reproduction in our river systems. The Lake Michigan Technical Committee of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission will document the process. Steve Robillard of the Illinois DNR is the current chair. The survey station will be the monitoring of returns to Strawberry Creek Weir in Wisconsin which will determine if the stocking cuts will continue. Rick Clark is reviewing the “Red Flags” analysis being used to evaluate and direct the Salmon program. He is re accessing the trigger method analysis and developing metrics that address changes introduced by the new stocking protocol.

Tom Hamilton –asked if the reduced stocking will cut hatchery costs and are we getting a higher quality of fish from the hatcheries? Jim Dexter responded that those savings are being offset by increasing energy and fish food costs.

Todd Grischke related that Gary Whelan, Hatchery Manager, reports that you still have to run the hatchery and that the fixed costs are still there. Jim Dexter mentioned that brook trout are still costing \$3.75 a fish, while raising 35,000 fish.

Chip Klein commented on concerns with dropping fish populations. Acoustic and bottom trawl surveys show the prey fish community has dropped significantly and several forage species are at or near record low levels. He indicated reports that some are happy when sewer spills occur because that adds nutrients to the system.

Scott Carey asked about return results? Strawberry Creek returns currently showing age 3 females returning with an average weight of 11.64 lbs., which is the 2nd lowest in the time series. The results leave some doubt about the accuracy of the data since the low water levels may have discouraged several larger fish from entering the stream.

Jim Johnson mentioned that this is the 1st year of coded wire tag returns and that indications are that 4 out of 5 Chinook in Lake Huron are wild fish. There appears to be significant movements of Chinook from Lake Huron to southern Lake Michigan.

Atlantic Salmon –Todd Grischke

Plantings were made two weeks ago yesterday (April) which is the results of 2 to 3 years of hard work. Lake Superior State University (LSSU) has been stocking in the St. Mary's River for about 25 years. The Platte River State Fish Hatchery instituted UV technology that appears instrumental in reducing disease issues for Atlantic salmon fry. The yearlings stocked this spring were very healthy. Managers looked for locations that would fit the matrix and after long discussions with the Lake Huron Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee 4 locations were selected---St. Mary's River where 35,000 were stocked---Au Sable River, 30,000 stocked (13 to 14 miles of public access by every type of angler) ---Thunder Bay River, 20,000 stocked (short run –less than a mile to 1st barrier and potential for a good offshore fishery) and Lexington Harbor, 15,000 stocked (hopes to bolster the southern Lake Huron fishery and determine if a harbor plant will provide a local fishery). 50% of fish were clipped by the Auto-fish mass marking trailer-the rest clipped by hand (Size issues with fish growth put them above the equipment size constraints). The fish moving through the marking trailer tolerated the process very well and the plans are in the future to mark all of the Atlantic salmon in the trailer. The LSSU clips are different from the DNR Atlantic salmon plants clips so survival from each hatchery can be compared. 100,000 fish were stocked this year and the plan for 2014 is to continue stocking the same locations and similar numbers depending on hatchery production.

Jim Vander Mass asked about natural reproduction. Not seeing positive indications at this time.

Frank Krist related that the collapse of alewife may not be all bad news. Atlantic salmon are sensitive to thiamine issues so not having alewife for forage might help them reproduce. He noted that about ½ of the fish return to spawn after spending one winter in the Lake and most of the rest return after two winters. The fish are not programmed to die after spawning and some may spawn several times. The fish run from about 3 to 12 pounds with the possibility of larger fish. They are opportunistic feeders and eat a variety of food items from insects to larval fish to adult gobies and smelt. Canada has an Atlantic stocking program in Lake Ontario none in Lake Huron. Fish have been moving from the St. Mary's River to southern Lake Huron providing a lake-wide fishery in spite of the small numbers originally stocked (25,000 to about 35,000 annually).

Terry Walsh asked about being able to increase hatchery production. Dexter mentioned that evaluating hatchery utilization is part of the new strategic plan. Avian control during and after stocking is working on keeping birds away. The Atlantics were in excellent condition when stock this year and stocking the fish earlier before large numbers of cormorants arrive is helping. Kudos to fish production staff and the Lake Huron Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee !!

Law Enforcement –Wade Hamilton-Supervisor Commercial Fish Enforcement

Conservation officers have issued 1954 fishing related citations during the past year, 3435 verbal warnings, 473 marine citations – 4219 marine verbal warnings. Commercial Law Enforcement Division has 4 boat captains and 1 investigator conducting 5000 hours of tribal commercial fishing enforcement and 2500 hours of State commercial fishing enforcement. Commercial Fish Enforcement has been working with Motor Carrier Enforcement to update and train their officers on invasive species and how to profile suspects and the equipment involved. Farley's Pond Stockers of Arkansas was the company involved in delivering and selling prohibited species (Grass Carp) near a Tractor Supply Store in Midland. The State filed civil suits and has collected \$20,000.00 in fines. The driver was incarcerated for 5 months.

Garden Peninsula –had a case involving 200 Lbs. of Perch and Walleye. Subsistence Fishers were using dummy markers and fishing nets in excess of 300 ft. Found guilty and required to pay a fine of \$6850.00 with \$1200.00 upfront and \$35.00 per week after that. There were citations issued.

Issued citations for 3 abandoned nets and Little River Band fishers paid \$100.00 fines.

Training programs on going with the United States Coast Guard to familiarize them with commercial fishing rules and regulations. USCG will begin enforcing tighter regulations on vessels more than 3 miles from shore.

Patrol action in Sault St. Marie In November on reported illegal activity.

There is an on-going program to monitor and apprehend illegal charters. There is a Coastal Zone Management program monitoring shipwrecks and artifact protection. Both of these programs welcome support from “eyes on the water”, if you see questionable activity be sure to pass on the information.

Terry Walsh commented that getting convictions against Native American fishers is difficult.

Chris Hettinger emphasized the importance of using the RAP hotline as it documents complaints for later reference.

Marquette State Fish Hatchery –Todd Grischke indicated that there had been a virus outbreak at the hatchery and that stocking of fish from the facility was questioned. Lake Trout were infected with EEDV. Fish now have a clean bill of health. 140,000 fall fingerlings from USFWS hatchery will be stocked in Northern Lake Huron to comply. The 100,000 fish from Marquette are going to Southern Lake Michigan for Indiana.

Update on GLFC Lake Committee Meeting –Duluth

US Section Advisors to the commission advanced three issues that they believe need to be addressed thru the resolution process.

Mass Marking—funding sources needed to provide \$5 million for operating budget per year starting in 2013. Earmarks used to be the financial vehicle to fund these programs. Need to encourage Congress to provide funding alternatives.

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund –accumulated dollars need to be allocated to projects that need them. Congress has to decide and agree to allow this money to be distributed.

Dam Removal / Modification-Black Sturgeon Dam-Canada and the 6th Street Dam in Grand Rapids, Mich. have become “poster children” for exposing a much larger problem in dealing with invasives. Projections for lamprey control projected costs range up to \$4.8 million if the Grand River is opened up. These could be significant costs and impacts on a total budget ranging from \$15 to \$20 million yearly on a treatment protocol that has to be spread basin wide.

John Stegmier voiced his agreement that the removal of a dam is not just a local problem; it presents basin wide implications both ecologically and monetarily.

Chuck Pistis commented this is a positive experience (Grand Rapids 6th St. Dam) since it brings in another constituency to help the Great Lakes as they learn and observe the issues surrounding the fishery issues.

John Robertson suggested that when a perceived threat comes up it may be viewed as a problem or an opportunity.

Tom Hamilton asked that more information be provided by USFWS and the GLFC on all the program facets.

Jim Schram and Jim Bedford noted that dams can be removed successfully and that the lamprey concerns can be addressed such as was done with Tippee dam.

Frank Krist presented an overview of his take away information from the Lake Committee meeting. The lower food web has problems directly related to prey fish which have been monitored by USGS since 1973 and the 2012 data show a total biomass at the lowest levels in the time series. Smelt, bloaters, deepwater sculpins and ninespine sticklebacks were at record low levels and there is intense predation on alewife by salmon. Trawl survey showed that 84% of alewife biomass was composed of the 2010 year class. Older adult alewives are becoming rare and as early as 2007 there were 9 year classes but in 2012 only ages up to four years were found.

Lakes Huron and Michigan are experiencing different biological factors as the ecology shifts to the huge growth of the dreissenid mussel population that traps nutrients on the bottom. Red Flags data were not all available. Charter catch rates were the highest in the series. Angler success rates were the third highest in the time series. Sea lamprey

abundance was up-(estimate 88000) in Lake Michigan above the target level of 57,000. USFWS still is thinking the Manistique River is the primary source for the lamprey problem. The State of Michigan, USACE, and GLFC have a working plan to get the dam repaired. USFWS is targeting several sampling sites in 2013 for Asian Carp DNA testing which are listed in priority order Sandusky, Maumee, Ottawa, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, St Joe River, Grand River, Milwaukee and Fox Rivers. Sampling will be done as time and funding allows.

Jim Bedford asked about the steelhead egg take. Mark Tonello reported that we went from the earliest egg take last year to the latest this year, with the take not yet done. An issue developed with a power surge at hatchery knocking out pumps which contributed to the loss of some fish (211). They have been seeing a few steelhead, however they have not been ripe. Estimating 500 / 600 fish still available. Facility built in 1957 which presents a lot of maintenance and repair issues.

Scott Carey asked if the Manistique River dam was on schedule. It appears that construction will begin in 2014.

Chip Klein related concerns that the salmon are being blamed for eating everything, answer appears that the ecological regime shift is the culprit. Lake wide mussels increased from 12.5 to 95 kilotons based on USGS estimates, which is responsible for removing huge levels of nutrients from the water column.

Todd Grischke provided an overview on Lake Huron mentioning an uptick in lamprey from about 110,000 in 2011 to 275,000 last year. There was an uptick in prey fish –specifically the bloater. Native species are recovering –lake trout and cisco are recovering. The Lake Huron Technical Committee is studying data on determining when to stop lake trout stocking as rehabilitation and wild reproduction continues to increase. Whitefish are indicating problems in recruitment –younger year classes are missing. It appears that the young whitefish are not surviving as well as in the past and lamprey predation may be increasing. Seneca Lake (strain of lake trout) appears to be showing better resistance to avoiding lamprey attacks.

Jim Johnson indicated that the average age of lake whitefish caught by commercial fishers in Lake Huron was 15 years.

Frank Krist provided a wrap up of the parallels between Lakes Michigan and Huron and the huge ecological shift in these systems. He noted that the lamprey production may be impacted by the availability of bloaters and ciscoes soon after the juveniles emerge from the St. Mary's River giving younger lamprey a forage base that may be causing a growth spurt in the population numbers. Not all doom and gloom as the indications are that Lake Huron is moving towards positive changes with an excellent diverse fishery and near record catch rates for some species. Frank thanked the participants and the Secretary, indicating he was looking forward to the next joint meeting opportunity.

Paul Jensen –Secretary

Adjourned

Remaining Meetings for 2013:

Lake Michigan Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee
Monday October 21, Old Boys Brewhouse, Spring Lake

Lake Huron Citizens Fishery Advisory Committee
Tuesday June 25, 2013, Jays Sporting Goods, Inc. Clare
Tuesday October 15